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Koji Nakagiri

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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER

TRAN, DOUGLAS Q

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2624

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/703,684

Applicant(s)

NAKAGIRI ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas Q. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11/02/00 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on paper # 5 filed on 3/21/02 including the U. S. applications: 09/123,328 and 09/123,365. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11 are objected to because of the following informalities: “the *stored* print job” from those claims should be changed to “the print job” because “a print job” is introduced as a limitation at the independent claims 1, and 7;

Claim 12 is objected to because “storage” from a line 2 of the claim is missed its article;

Claim 7 is objected to because a word “they” appeared on line 7 of this claim without meaning. The Examiner suggests the word “they” should be deleted to help the limitations are clear.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 6-8, 12-14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tonkin (US Patent No. 6,134,568) in view of the well known in the prior art (col. 7, lines 35-38 from the same cited reference of Tonkin).

As to claim 1, Tonkin teaches a print control method comprising the step of:

retrieving pages included in a print job with a particular size (in step 586 in fig. 7 and col. 11, lines 7-12 describe that the image data are generated for the printed image components of the document. Thus, the image data would be considered as each of pages contained in the print document. This step is performed for *retrieving* the image data for the production component, converting the content data to bitmap image data and combining these image data to provide a single image. The content image data would include the image size which is selected for pages of the document by a user either a same size or a different size of the source file "col. 7, lines 29-35". *In brief, the pages of the print document are retrieved with their size.* The purpose of the retrieving of pages with their size is for scaling the page image to a display device "step 592 in fig. 7, or step 262 in fig. 4; and col. 11, lines 12-15");

zooming (i.e. scaling) all pages included in the print job in scale at which the page with the particular size falls within a predetermined frame (i.e., thumbnail format which would be considered as a predetermined frame on the display screen, col. 11, lines 14-15) (col. 11, lines 8-

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17: the retrieved images with their size are to be scaled and displayed in a reduced size "i.e., thumbnail format which would be a predetermined frame" after the content data of retrieved images are converted onto the bitmap image data); and

displaying preview images of all the zoomed pages (step of 262 in fig. 4 indicates each document is viewed including all the zoomed pages of the document "col. 12, lines 23-26" at the viewing window 620 "col. 12, lines 35-39 and fig. 8B, 8C, 8D").

Although Tonkin teaches of retrieving pages included in a print job with a particular size in which a single paper size is set for the document pages, Tonkin suggests more than a single paper size can be included to the pages in a document (col. 7, lines 35-38). Since the document pages have different sizes, one or more pages inherently have a maximum size on the document, and all of pages including one or more pages with the maximum size are inherently searched before scaling them to the predetermined frame on the display device (i.e., thumbnail or the appropriate size; col. 11, lines 11-12 and 14-17) (It is note that the system would inherently have the different scaling formulas and each formula is applied to each size of the page for displaying on the predetermined frame of the display device. Therefore, each page with its size should be searched before scaling and zooming the image of that page to the predetermined frame of the display device).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image display processing of Tonkin for searching the different size of each of pages on the print document including the maximum size so that they can be displayed onto the predetermined frame as taught by the suggestion of Tonkin. The suggestion for modifying the image display processing of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in

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the art because the modified image display processing would improve the functionalities of the image processing system by searching the each of pages for a size on the print document and converting it how to fit with the predetermined frame on the window. Such an advantage of the modified system would allow the compact size of the window to display a reduced size of the original image.

As to claim 2, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 1, and Tonkin further teaches when a page is deleted from the print job, pages included in the print job are searched again for a page with a maximum size, and all pages included in the print job are displayed as preview images in a scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame (col. 7, lines 57-62 describes that from the editing window 310 provides a list of the other document components which have been designated for inclusion within the document, and includes buttons to add new components or to remove components or to edit a component. Thus, if components are removed, then one or more pages of printed document can be deleted. Fig. 4 indicates if “Yes” is processed at the step 266 or 264, then the loop is returned back for processing again and displaying again at step 262 “col. 13, lines 13-16”. In brief, when a page is deleted from the print job, then the displaying process is started at the beginning, which is discussed in claim 1, in which pages included in the print job are searched again for a page with a maximum size, and all pages included in the print job are displayed as preview images in a scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame).

As to claim 6, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 1, and Tonkin further teaches a storage step of storing print data in units of print jobs (col. 9, lines 5-23 describes that the image of each production component “i.e., print data” preferably is in bitmap format, but also

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may be stored in any other format “col. 9, lines 20-22”. Thus, the print jobs are in different formats that are stored. The stored print data in units of print jobs because the stored print data includes a plurality of jobs in units “i.e., production component objects are organized into classes, col. 9, lines 6-9” such as a printed page class including the type and size paper, a binder class, an image of the component, the color or black/white for printed pages “col. 9, lines 10-20”).

As to claim 7, Tonkin discloses a print control apparatus (i.e., a computer system 150 in fig. 2; col. 4, lines 30-31) comprising:

a retriever for retrieving (i.e. a retrieving function of the CPU 152 for outputting the retrieved image to the display assembly 162; col. 5, lines 19-21) pages included in a print job with a particular size (box 586 in fig. 7 and col. 11, lines 7-12 describe that the image data are generated for the printed image components of the document. Thus, the image data would be considered as each of pages contained in the print document. The function of CPU 152 at the box 586 would has a function for *retrieving* the image data for the production component, converting the content data to bitmap image data and combining these image data to provide a single image. The content image data would include the image size which is selected for pages of the document by a user either a same size or a different size of the source file “col. 7, lines 29-35”. *In brief, the pages of the print document are retrieved with their size.* The purpose of the retrieving of pages with their size is for scaling the page image to a display device “step 592 in fig. 7, or step 262 in fig. 4; and col. 11, lines 12-15”);

a zoommer (i.e. a scaling function of the CPU 152 for outputting “or zooming” image to the display assembly 162 to produce appropriate images on its screen; col. 5, lines 19-21)

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arranged to zoom all pages included in the print job in scale at which the page with the particular size falls within a predetermined frame (i.e., thumbnail format which would be considered as a predetermined frame on the display screen, col. 11, lines 14-15) (col. 11, lines 8-17: the retrieved images with their size are to be scaled and displayed by the CPU to a reduced size “i.e., thumbnail format which would be a predetermined frame” after the content data of retrieved images are converted onto the bitmap image data); and

a display (i.e., display screen 162 in fig. 2) displays preview images of all the zoomed pages (box 262 in fig. 4 indicates each document is viewed including all the zoomed pages of the document “col. 12, lines 23-26” at the viewing window 620 “col. 12, lines 35-39 and fig. 8B, 8C, 8D”).

Although Tonkin teaches retrieving pages included in a print job with a particular size in which a single paper size is set for the document pages, Tonkin suggests more than a single paper size can be included to the pages in a document (col. 7, lines 35-38). Since the document pages have different sizes, one or more pages inherently have a maximum size on the document, and all of pages including one or more pages with the maximum size are inherently searched before scaling them to the predetermined frame on the display device (i.e., thumbnail or the appropriate size; col. 11, lines 11-12 and 14-17) (It is note that the system would inherently have the different scaling formulas and each formula is applied to each size of the page for displaying on the predetermined frame of the display device. Therefore, each page with its size should be searched before scaling and zooming the image of that page to the predetermined frame of the display device).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image processor of Tonkin for searching the different size of each of pages on the print document including the maximum size so that they can be displayed onto the predetermined frame as taught by the suggestion of Tonkin. The suggestion for modifying the image processor of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art because the modified image processor would improve the functionalities of the image processing system by searching the each of pages for a size on the print document and converting it how to fit with the predetermined frame on the window. Such an advantage of the modified system would allow the compact size of the window to display a reduced size of the original image.

As to claim 8, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 7, and Tonkin further teaches when a page is deleted from the print job, pages included in the print job are searched again for a page with a maximum size, and all pages included in the print job are displayed as preview images in a scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame (col. 7, lines 57-62 describes that from the editing window 310 provides a list of the other document components which have been designated for inclusion within the document, and includes buttons to add new components or to remove components or to edit a component. Thus, if components are removed, then one or more pages of printed document can be deleted. Fig. 4 indicates if “Yes” is processed at the step 266, then the loop is returned back for processing again and displaying again at step 262 “col. 13, lines 13-16”. In brief, when a page is deleted from the print job, then the displaying process is started at the beginning, which is discussed in claim 1, in which pages included in the print job are searched again for a page with a maximum size, and all

pages included in the print job are displayed as preview images in a scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame).

As to claim 12, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 7, and Tonkin further teaches a storage that storing print data in units of print jobs (col. 9, lines 5-23 describes that the image of each production component "i.e., print data" preferably is in bitmap format, but also may be stored in any other format "col. 9, lines 20-22". Thus, the computer inherently comprising a component such as the storage for storing the print jobs in different formats. The stored print data includes a plurality of jobs in units "i.e., production component objects are organized into classes, col. 9, lines 6-9" such as a printed page class including the type and size paper, a binder class, an image of the component, the color or black/white for printed pages "col. 9, lines 10-20").

As to claim 13, Tonkin discloses a computer readable storage medium (i.e., ROM 154 in fig. 2) that stores a computer program for making a computer to display pages (col. 5, lines 15-20) included in a stored print job (col. 9, lines 20-23 describes that the image of each production component preferably in bitmap format, but also may be stored in any other format. Thus, the print job which is stored before in a format of bitmap or any other format) within a predetermined frame (col. 11, lines 7-15 describes that the content image data of the document is displayed onto a reduced size such as a thumbnail; col. 11, lines 14-15), the program including the codes for:

a code for retrieving pages included in a print job with a particular size (in step 586 in fig. 7 and col. 11, lines 7-12 describe that the image data are generated for the printed image components of the document. Thus, the image data would be considered as each of pages

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contained in the print document. This step is performed for *retrieving* the image data for the production component, converting the content data to bitmap image data and combining these image data to provide a single image. The content image data would include the image size which is selected for pages of the document by a user either a same size or a different size of the source file “col. 7, lines 29-35”. *In brief, the pages of the print document are retrieved with their size.* The purpose of the retrieving of pages with their size is for scaling the page image to a display device “step 592 in fig. 7, or step 262 in fig. 4; and col. 11, lines 12-15”);

a code for zooming (i.e. scaling) all pages included in the print job in scale at which the page with the particular size falls within a predetermined frame (i.e., thumbnail format which would be considered as a predetermined frame on the display screen, col. 11, lines 14-15) (col. 11, lines 8-17: the retrieved images with their size are to be scaled and displayed in a reduced size “i.e., thumbnail format which would be a predetermined frame” after the content data of retrieved images are converted onto the bitmap image data); and

a code for displaying preview images of all the zoomed pages (step of 262 in fig. 4 indicates each of document is viewed including all the zoomed pages of the document “col. 12, lines 23-26” at the viewing window 620 “col. 12, lines 35-39 and fig. 8B, 8C, 8D”).

Although Tonkin teaches a code for retrieving pages included in a print job with a particular size in which a single paper size is set for the document pages, Tonkin suggests more than a single paper size can be included to the pages in a document (col. 7, lines 35-38). Since the document pages have different sizes, one or more pages inherently have a maximum size on the document, and all of pages including one or more pages with the maximum size are inherently searched before scaling them to the predetermined frame on the display device (i.e.,

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thumbnail or the appropriate size; col. 11, lines 11-12 and 14-17) (It is note that the system would inherently have the different scaling formulas and each formula is applied to each size of the page for displaying on the predetermined frame of the display device. Therefore, each page with its size should be searched before scaling and zooming the image of that page to the predetermined frame of the display device).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image displaying process of Tonkin for searching the different size of each of pages on the print document including the maximum size so that they can be displayed onto the predetermined frame as taught by the suggestion of Tonkin. The suggestion for modifying the image displaying process of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art because the modified image displaying process would improve the functionalities of the image processing system by searching the each of pages for a size on the print document and converting it how to fit with the predetermined frame on the window. Such an advantage of the modified system would allow the compact size of the window to display a reduced size of the original image.

As to claim 14, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 13, and Tonkin further teaches when a page is deleted from the stored print job, pages included in the print job are searched again for a page with a maximum size, and all pages included in the print job are displayed as preview images in a scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame (col. 7, lines 57-62 describes that from the editing window 310 provides a list of the other document components which have been designated for inclusion within the document, and includes buttons to add new components or to remove components or to edit a component. Thus,

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if components are removed, then one or more pages of printed document can be deleted. Fig. 4 indicates if “Yes” is processed at the step 266, then the loop is returned back for processing again and displaying again at step 262 “col. 13, lines 13-16”. In brief, when a page is deleted from the print job, then the displaying process is started at the beginning, which is discussed in claim 1, in which pages included in the print job are searched again for a page with a maximum size, and all pages included in the print job are displayed as preview images in a scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame).

As to claim 18, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 13, and Tonkin further teaches a code for storing print data in units of print jobs (col. 9, lines 5-23 describes that the image of each production component “i.e., print data” preferably is in bitmap format, but also may be stored in any other format. Thus, the print jobs are in different formats that are stored. The stored print data includes a plurality of jobs in units “i.e., production component objects are organized into classes, col. 9, lines 6-9” such as a printed page class including the type and size paper, a binder class, an image of the component, the color or black/white for printed pages “col. 9, lines 10-20”).

6. Claims 3, 5, 9, 11, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tonkin as applied to claims 1, 7 and 13 above, and in combination with Hara (5,781,175).

As to claim 3, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 1.

Although Tonkin teaches the scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame, which is discussed in claim 1 above, Tonkin does not explicitly teaches page is a scale at which a vertical dimension of the page becomes smaller than a vertical dimension of the frame.

Hara, in the same field of endeavor “image display processing”, teaches page is a scale at which a vertical dimension of the page (please see an image page 101b or 101c in fig. 10; col. 4, lines 7-9) becomes smaller than a vertical dimension of the frame (please see an image area or a frame 101a in fig. 10; col. 4, lines 4-5) (It is noted that the scale of image page “101b or 101c” lies on the scale of the image of frame 101a in which the vertical dimension of the page becomes smaller than a vertical dimension of the frame).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the displaying step of Tonkin for displaying the vertical dimension of the page smaller than the vertical dimension of the frame as taught by Hara. The suggestion for modifying the displaying step of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Hara because the modified displaying step would increase the functionalities of the image display processing for clearly showing the scale of the page image being smaller than the scale of the frame. Such a modification would produce an easy-to-recognize image of the document as it will appear when printed.

As to claim 5, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 1.

Although Tonkin teaches of printing the print job is created for printing by ordering via the network, Tonkin does not explicitly teach of printing the print job (i.e., the print function from the computer to instruct the connected printer).

Hara teaches of printing the print job after the image is previewed (col. 6, lines 21-23).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image processing of Tonkin for including step of printing the print job by the connected printer as taught by Hara. The suggestion for modifying the image

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processing of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Hara because the modified image processing would increase the functionalities of the image processing apparatus by directly transmitting the created print job to the connected printer for printing. Such a modification would allow the particular printer is connected to the image processing apparatus and directly prints the particular print job from that apparatus.

As to claim 9, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 7.

Although Tonkin teaches the scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame, which is discussed in claim 7 above, Tonkin does not explicitly teaches page is a scale at which a vertical dimension of the page becomes smaller that a vertical dimension of the frame.

Hara, in the same field of endeavor "image display", teaches page is a scale at which a vertical dimension of the page (please see an image page 101b or 101c in fig. 10; col. 4, lines 7-9) becomes smaller that a vertical dimension of the frame (please see an image area or frame 101a in fig. 10; col. 4, lines 4-5) (It is noted that the scale of image page "101b or 101c" lies on the scale of the image of frame 101a in which the vertical dimension of the page becomes smaller than a vertical dimension of the frame).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image display of Tonkin for displaying the vertical dimension of the page smaller than the vertical dimension of the frame as taught by Hara. The suggestion for modifying the image display Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Hara because the modified image display would increase the functionalities of the image display processing for clearly showing the scale of the page image being smaller than the

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scale of the frame. Such a modification would produce an easy-to-recognize image of the document as it will appear when printed.

As to claim 11, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 7.

Although Tonkin teaches the print job is created for printing by ordering via the network, Tonkin does not explicitly teach a printer for printing the print job.

Hara teaches a connected printer (18 in fig. 1) for printing the print job after the image is previewed (col. 6, lines 21-23).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image processing apparatus of Tonkin for printing the print job by the connected printer as taught by Hara. The suggestion for modifying the image processing of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Hara because the modified image processing apparatus would increase the functionalities of the image processing by directly transmitting the created print job to the connected printer for printing. Such a modification would allow the particular printer is connected to the image processing apparatus and directly prints the particular print job from that apparatus.

As to claim 15, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 13.

Although Tonkin teaches the scale at which the page with the maximum size falls within the frame, which is discussed in claim 13 above, Tonkin does not explicitly teaches page is a scale at which a vertical dimension of the page becomes smaller that a vertical dimension of the frame.

Hara, in the same field of endeavor "image displaying process", teaches page is a scale at which a vertical dimension of the page (please see an image page 101b or 101c in fig. 10; col. 4,

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lines 7-9) becomes smaller than a vertical dimension of the frame (please see an image area or frame 101a in fig. 10; col. 4, lines 4-5) (It is noted that the scale of image page "101b or 101c" lies on the scale of the image of frame 101a in which the vertical dimension of the page becomes smaller than a vertical dimension of the frame).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the displaying process of Tonkin for displaying the vertical dimension of the page smaller than the vertical dimension of the frame as taught by Hara. The suggestion for modifying the displaying step of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Hara because the modified displaying step would increase the functionalities of the image display processing for clearly showing the scale of the page image being smaller than the scale of the frame. Such a modification would produce an easy-to-recognize image of the document as it will appear when printed.

As to claim 17, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 13.

Although Tonkin teaches a process of creating the print job for printing by ordering via the network, Tonkin does not explicitly teach a process for printing the print job (i.e., the print function from the computer to instruct the connected printer).

Hara teaches a process of printing the print job after the image is previewed (col. 6, lines 21-23).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image process of Tonkin for printing the print job by the connected printer as taught by Hara. The suggestion for modifying the image process of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Hara because the

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modified image process would increase the functionalities of the image processing apparatus by directly transmitting the created print job to the connected printer for printing. Such a modification would allow the particular printer is connected to the image processing apparatus and directly prints the particular print job from that apparatus.

7. Claims 4, 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tonkin as applied to claims 1, 7, and 13 above, and in combination with Ishimine (US Patent No. 5,764,227).

As to claim 4, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 1.

Although Tonkin teaches a page displayed within the frame is designated (col. 11, lines 8-17: the retrieved images of the document with their size are to be scaled and displayed in a reduced size “i.e., thumbnail format which would be a predetermined frame”), Tonkin does not explicitly teach a size of the designated page is displayed.

Ishimine, in the same field of endeavor “image display processing”, teaches a size of the designated page is displayed (step S75 in fig. 17, and col. 9, lines 46-50 indicate the designated individual pages of the document are shown in their respective size and displayed).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image displaying step of Tonkin for displaying the size of the designated page as taught by Ishimine. The suggestion for modifying the system of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Ishimine because the modified image display would increase the functionalities of the image processor for previewing

the size of the designated page. Such a modification would produce an easy-to-recognize image of the document as it will appear when printed.

As to claim 10, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 7.

Although Tonkin teaches a page displayed within the frame is designated (col. 11, lines 8-17: the retrieved images of the document with their size are to be scaled and displayed in a reduced size “i.e., thumbnail format which would be a predetermined frame”), Tonkin does not explicitly teach a size of the designated page is displayed.

Ishimine, in the same field of endeavor “image display”, teaches a size of the designated page is displayed (step S75 in fig. 17, and col. 9, lines 46-50 indicate the designated individual pages of the document are shown in their respective size and displayed).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image display of Tonkin for displaying the size of the designated page as taught by Ishimine. The suggestion for modifying the system of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Ishimine because the modified image display would increase the functionalities of image processor for previewing the size of the designated page. Such a modification would produce an easy-to-recognize image of the document as it will appear when printed.

As to claim 16, Tonkin discloses every feature discussed in claim 13.

Although Tonkin teaches a page displayed within the frame is designated (col. 11, lines 8-17: the retrieved images of the document with their size are to be scaled and displayed in a reduced size “i.e., thumbnail format which would be a predetermined frame”), Tonkin does not explicitly teach a size of the designated page is displayed.

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Ishimine, in the same field of endeavor "image displaying process", teaches a size of the designated page is displayed (step S75 in fig. 17, and col. 9, lines 46-50 indicate the designated individual pages of the document are shown in their respective size and displayed).

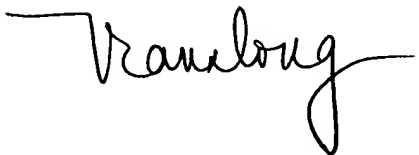
It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image displaying process of Tonkin for displaying the size of the designated page as taught by Ishimine. The suggestion for modifying the system of Tonkin can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Ishimine because the modified image display process would increase the functionalities of the image processor for previewing the size of the designated page. Such a modification would produce an easy-to-recognize image of the document as it will appear when printed.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas Q. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4857 or E-mail address is Douglas.tran@uspto.gov.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Douglas Q. Tran
May 20, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Douglas Q. Tran", with a stylized, flowing script.